JAVA GOVT GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government*
BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle door ordre van het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Gov.
BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1813. [NO. 57.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st day of April next, the annual Tax on houses and lands, which is collected in the Town and Environs of Batavia, agreeably to the Resolutions of the late Government under date the 26th February 1810, and the 15th March 1811, shall be extended to the Towns and Environs of Samarang and Sourabaya, with the following exception, that the lands recently sold by this Government, under the Advertisement of the 5th November 1812, are not for the present to be included in this Tax.

In pursuance of this order a Committee is formed, consisting of the Resident, the Magistrate and the Sworn Appraiser at Samarang and Sourabaya respectively, to assess the Houses and Lands, at those places as above stated. And the Tax will commence from the above mentioned date, although the Assessment may not have been completed by that time.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is ordered to be printed and published in the English, Dutch, and Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this first day of March 1813.

By me,
The Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and its Dependencies,
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

PROCLAMATIE.

NADEMAAL den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te bepalen dat van en na den 1sten April aanstaande, de jaarlyksche belasting op Huizen en Landeryen, in de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, by besluiten van het vorig Gouvernement van den 26sten February 1810, en den 15den Maart 1811 vastgesteld, mede zal geheven worden in de Stad en Ommelanden van Samarang en Sourabaya respectivelyk, met deze uitzondering nogtans, dat de volgens Advertentie van den 5den November 1812, omlangs door het Gouvernement verkogte Landeryen, voor het tegenswoordige aan dezelve niet worden begrepen subject te zyn.

Zoo wordt dien ten gevolge een Commissie benoemd, bestaande uit de Resident, de Magistraat en de Gezworen Taxateur te Samarang en Sourabaya respective, tot het taxeeren der Huizen en Landeryen, op de voornoemde plaatzen, zullende met het heffen der genoemde belasting een aanvang gemaakt worden op het hier boven vermeld tydstip, ongeacht de taxatie alsdan noch niet mogte zyn afgeloopen.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deeze Proclamatie gedrukt, in de Engelsche Hollandsche en Inlandsche talen bekend gemaakt, en voorts op de gebruikelyke plaatzen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya geaffigeerd worden.

Gegeven te Batavia, in de Vergaderzaal dezen eersten dag van Maart 1813.

Door my,
Den Luitenanant Gouverneur van 't Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Gov.

Advertisement.

THE Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank, being duly qualified, inform the Public, that the said Bank is authorized by Government to create and to issue besides the fixed sum of 250,000 Spanish Dollars in acknowledgments of from 5 to 1,000 Spanish Dollars each, acknowledgments for an additional sum of 100,000 Spanish Dollars, of Four, Three, Two and One Spanish Dollar each.

That these acknowledgments will be signed by two Commissioners only, and countersigned by the Director and Cashier of the Bank.

That the letters of classification and the sum will be printed therein, and not written as in the acknowledgments already circulating, in virtue of the Publication of Government of the 1st instant.

And lastly, that the said acknowledgments of Four, Three, Two and One Spanish Dollar will be issued on and after the 1st day of May next, when they will be allowed also to circulate as Specie in the same manner as those issued according to the abovementioned Publication of Government.

By order of the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank.
P. DECKER, Sec.

BATAVIA,
March 16, 1813.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen van de Bank van Leening, maken by deze aan het Publiek bekend, dat zy van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur qualificatie hebben ontfangen, om behalven de door het Gouvernement bereeds bepaalde en in circulatie zynde Somma van 250,000 Spaansche Matten, aan Bank Nooten van Sps: Ds: 1000, tot Sps: Ds: 5, als nog aan te maken, voor eene Somma van Spaansche Matten 100,000, dat dezelve op grond van gemelde qualificatie tot die Somma zullen bestaan in Bank Nooten, van Vier, Drie, Twee en Een Spaansche Mat. Dat dezelve zullen getekend zyn, door Twee Commissarissen der Bank, en gecontrasigneerd door den Directeur en Cassier.

Dat de Classificatie Letters en de Sommas daar in zullen zyn uitgedrukt met Druk-letters, en niet met Schryf-letters, zo als in de bereeds in circulatie zynde Bank Nooten plaats heeft.

Dat eindelyk gemelde Bank Nooten van Vier, Drie, Twee en Een Spaansche Mat in circulatie zullen worden gebragt met en na den 1sten Mey aanstaande, wanneer dezelve even en op dezelve wyze als de vorigen, zullen ganghaar zyn.

BATAVIA den 16de Maart 1813.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening.
P. DECKER, Sec.

THE Members of the Harmony Society are requested to discharge their debts to said Society in the course of the present month.

BATAVIA,
March 13, 1813.

HEEREN Leeden van de Societiet de Harmonie worden vriendelyk verzogt om hun debet aan ged. Societiet voor ult. deezer maand te willen voldoen.

BATAVIA,
Maart 13, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD uit de hand te koop gepresenteerd Een Huys en Erff nevens Stal en Wagen-huys, staande en geleegen op Klyn Roea Malacca.

Twee Huysen en Erffen staande op de Voorrey, buyten de voormalige Rotterdammer Poort.

Een Huys en Erff nevens Stallings voor 4 Paarden en Waagen-huys, staande aan de Oostzyde van het Groot Revier, naast het Vendu-comptoir. Te bevraagen by *P. Vermeer*, op de Tygers-gragt No. 32.

BATAVIA den 13de Maart 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Estate of the late Captain G. WATLING, having by Order of Government been taken charge of by the Town Major of Batavia, all Persons having claims on or being indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to furnish their several claims and pay their respective debts to the undersigned without delay.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
Town Major.

Advertentie.

DE Nalatenschap van wylen den Kapitein G. WATLING, op last van het Gouvernement onder de adminitratie van de Plaats Majoor van Batavia geplaatst zynde, zoo worden alle diegenen welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den bovengemelde Boedel, geondigd daar van ten fine van lequidatie zonder tydverzuim opgave te doen aan den ondergetekende.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
Plaats Majoor.

FOR SALE,

By P. VERMEER,

No. 32, Tigersgragt,
(FOR READY MONEY.)

SALAPATJANG Butter, at 1 Spanish Dollar per pound.

Salapatjang Sheroots, at 8 Spanish Dollars per 1000.

Ditto Pipe Sheroots, at 10 Spanish Dollars per 1000.

ALSO,

Butter in Pots, for voyages, and other inland productions.—The favor of the Public is requested.

BY *P. Vermeer*, op de Tygers-gragt No: 32. is voor Contante betaaling te bekoomen Salapatjangsche Booter Een Spaansche Mat het Pond.

Salapatjangsche Saroeten Agt Spaansche Matten de 1000, Pees.

Salapatjangsche Prop Segaaren Thien Spaansche Matten de 1000, Pees.

Ook Salapatjangsche Booter in Potten tot versending als meer andere Inlandsche Producten &c. Versoeken een ieders gunst.

Advertentie.

VAN weegens Heeren Weesmeesteren deezer Steede, werd aan alle de geene welke beleeningen by gemelde Collegie hebben gewaarschoud, de daar op verscheene Intressen onder ultimo December j: l: voor den 25ste van de aanstaande Maand April ten Kantoore van den Ondergeteekende Secretaris van gemelde Collegie te voldoen, zullende teegen die geene welke daar aan in gebreeken blyven, geregtelyk werden geprocedeerd.

Wyders werden de geene welke aanvraage by meermelde Collegie gedaan hebben om uitbetaling hunner Competeerende gelden meede versogt dezelve voor opgem: tyd te ontfangen ten Kantoore van den Secretaris voormeld, zullende by mankement van ontfangst, deeze gelden blyven leggen ten Lasten en Resico van die geene aan welke dezelve toebehooren, dan wel voor die geene welke tot den ontfangst dier gelden zyn geregtidg.

Tot den ontfangst en uitbetaling boven gemeld zal den Ondergeteekende vaceeren, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags en Vrydags.

Batavia den 25ste Maart 1813. J. H. DE HAAN, Secretaris.

Advertentie.

BRANDES, Presenteerd uit de Hand te Koop Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Stolpen, Kroonen Slaven, Reysigen en andere Goederen meer.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Griffier van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, als Curator der Boedels en Nalatenschappen van Insolvent overledenen en als zoodanig administrerende de Nalatenschap van wylen den Heer *Andries Hartsinck*, aan den zelven Raad by requeste verzocht heeft citatien by edicte at valvas curiae ter indaging van allen en een iegelyk die vermeenen eenig regt, actie, of pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreeven nalatenschap te hebben;

En dit verzoek aan welmelde Curator geaccordeerd zynde, zoo is het dat ik *Willem Anthony van den Heuvel*, waarneemend eerste gezworen Exploicteur van welmelden Hoogen Raad by deze ben dagvarende allen en een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten, eenig regt, actie, of pretentie op de voorsz. nalatenschap te hebben, ter rolle van dezen Hoogen Raad tegen Woensdag den 31ste aanstaande te Compareren dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentien te instituëren, en funderen, op poene dat die geenen die hier aan in gebreke blyve, zullen worden geemponeerd een eeuwig silentium.

Aldus Gepubliceerd en Geaffigeerd.

By my
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, *Expl.*

BATAVIA, den 24 *Maart*, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen *J. J. Blanck*, (in leven) President van Wees en Boedelmeesteren alhier, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van twee Maanden gereekend van de eerste plaatsing deezes, te Samarang aan desselvs Testamentaire Executeuren *N. A. Holmberg de Beckfelt* en te Sourabaya aan *A. T. Vermeulen*.

Advertentie.

BY *Aron Levie*, op de Voorrey is te bekomen, Kaarsen, Vrouwe-kleederen, allerhande zoorte van Lywaten, Alkativen in zoort, fyne Naay-gaarens, Naalden, Spelden, Ronde-hoeden, Traan-oly by de Gelling en by het Vat, Bengaalsche Ryst &c.

For Private Sale,

A HOUSE and GARDEN,

SITUATED AT RYSWICK.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Schrumpff.

Uit de hand te Koop.

EEN HUIS en TUINTJE,

GELEGEN OP RYSWICK.

Te bevraagen by Mev. Schrumpff.

AN ASSORTMENT
of

STATIONARY,

MAY BE HAD
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS

MAY BE HAD
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen de volgende Vendutien worden gehonden; als:

Op Dingsdag den 30ste Maart 1813.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van [illegible] staande binnen de Nieuw-poort straat van Hammen, Kaassen, Glaswerken, Javasche Lywaten, Leeder, Schoenen en Laarssen, Messen en Schaaren, Balken, nevens andere Negotie Goederen meer:

Op Donderdag den 1ste April 1813.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van *Abdul Raup Gedé*, staande buiten de Boom, van Huismeubelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Slaven, en al het geen wat ten dage der Verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Advertisement.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on Friday and Saturday next, the 2d and 3d Proximo, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Timmerman Thyssen* and *Westerman*, No. 6 and 7, Tigers-street, the undermentioned property appertaining to the Estate of the late *Captain* WATLING, deceased, viz.

On Friday the following Articles will be Sold.

- 8 Bales of Baftas, in lots,
- 8 Bales of Chintz, in ditto,
- 38 Bags of Pepper, in ditto,
- 13 Ditto of Benjamin,
- 19 Ditto of Mattacochin Gum,
- 120 Pieces of Kynenbana Wood,
- 2 Elephant's Teeth,
- 1 Chest containing 63 cattys Borneo Camphor.

The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, precisely,—and on Saturday at the same hour, the following Articles, viz.

- 5 Chests of Opium,
- 1 Bag containing 13 balls of ditto,
- 9 Bales of Baftas,
- 13 Bags of Benjamin,
- 120 Pieces of Kynenbana Wood.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Lots to be cleared out immediately, on security being given for the amount (if required,) and to be paid for in silver money or Treasury Notes in one month, otherwise such as may be uncleared will be re-sold on account of the first Purchasers, who will forfeit all advantages, and be liable to make good any loss which may arise in consequence.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
Town Major.

OP Vrydag en Zaturdag den 2de en 3de der aanstaande maand, zullen op de Tygers Gragt No 6. en 7 voor het Negotie huis van de Heeren *Timmerman Thyssen* en *Westerman*, des morgens ten 10 uren precis publiek verkogt worden de ondervolgende Goederen, tot de nalatenschap van wylen de Heer WATLING behorende.

Op Vrydag den 2de April.

- 8 Balen Baftas.
- 8 Balen Chitsen.
- 38 Zakken Peper.
- 13 Dito Benzoin.
- 19 Dito Mattocochersche Gom.
- 120 Stukken Kynenbanasch Hout.
- 2 Olyphants Tanden.
- 1 Kist inhoudende 63 kattjes Borneosche Campher.

Op Zaturdag den 3de April.

- 5 Kisten Amphioen.
- 1 Zak met 13 bollen dito.
- 9 Balen Baftas.
- 13 Zakken Benzoin.
- 120 Stukken Kynenbanasch Hout.

CONDITIEN DER VERKOPING.

De goederen zullen terstond weggehaald worden, mids de kopers, indien zulks nodig word geoordeelt behoorlyke borgen stellen. De betaling zal geschieden, in Zilver Geld of Tresaurie Noten, binnen een maand na den dag der verkoping en by gebreke van dien, zullen de onafgehaalde goederen, voor de tweedemaal ten koste van de eerste koper worden opgeveilt, die daarte boven geen aanspraak op het meerder rendement zal kunnen maken.

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
Plaats Majoor.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday, the 30th Instant,

WATTLEWORTH AND Co.'s

WARE-HOUSE,

NEW PORT STREET.

ENGLISH and American Hams, Cheese, Window Glass, Calcutta Piece Goods, Java Cloths, Teak Timber, Madras Boots, Cutlery, and various other Articles.

BATAVIA,
March 25, 1813.

SPRING MEETING.

THE Subscribers to the BATAVIA SPRING RACES are requested to attend a Meeting at the Cantonment Adjutant's Quarters, at Weltevreden, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

The poetical production of Mr. Lopes, inserted in the Java Gazette of the 6th instant, is so decidedly calculated to misrepresent the motives that induced me to publish a Dutch Translation of the "Farewell to Samarang," that I have deemed it incumbent on me to vindicate myself in the public opinion, for which purpose I transmit to you herewith a few lines in the Dutch language, which, I hope, will be allowed a place in the scrap corner of your valuable paper.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ERASMUS.

March 8, 1813.

Wie is die vlugge Geest, die dertien weeken,
Zyn trage Zanggodin heeft moeten smeken,
Om stof en rym voor't zouteloos Gedicht,
Waarin hy my van "*onverstand*" beticht?—
Is hy een leerling, jong en onbedreven?—
Men hadt hem met de *roede* moeten geven!!
Is hy een man?—Wie zo bekrompen denkt,
Is zeker in zyn *Kapitool* gekrenkt!!!
'T is waar dat wie geen eerbied heeft voor Vrouwen,
Niet waardig is het daglicht te aanschouwen!
Maar een Poeet die schimpt op *bier* en *wyn*,
Verdient veel minder nog een Mensch te zyn!!!
'K heb niemand aangerand!—Maar wel met reden,
'T bederf ten toon gesteld van onze zeden;—
Want het onteerd *ieder* Europeaan,—
De voetstappen te treên van een Javaan!!
Of past het, dat het kroost der Batavieren,
Met *Indiaansch gewaad* zich gaat versieren?
En, 't bloed dat in hun aad'ren stroomt, ten spot,
De zeden aanneemt van een *Slaven-rot*?—
Neen! neen! het zou'hun meer tot Eere strekken,
Aan al wat *Inlandsch* is, zich te onttrekken—
Op dat hun' *taal* en *kleding* elk betuigt,
Dat deze Stad door *Blanken* is gestigt!!!
Wilt gy dus, Lopes, in 't vervolg weer dichten—
Draag zorg uw vaerzen beter interichten!—
Wees, zo gy wilt, der Vrouwen Don Quichot,—
Maar scheldt vooral niet op het zoet genot,
Van hun die liefst met volle bekers klinken,
En hunne zorgen in de Wyn verdrinken!!
Denk ook steeds om het volgende vooral;—
Doop uwe pen in *Ink* maar niet in *Gal*!!
En wilt, alvorens 't schimpen weêr te laken,
Uw *eigen lessen* u ten nutte maken!!

ERASMUS.

For the Java Government Gazette.

Dear Doctor, let it not transpire,
How much your lectures we admire;
How at your Eloquence we wonder
When you explain the cause of thunder,
Of lightning, and of electricity,
With so much plainness and simplicity:
The origin of rocks and mountains,
Of seas and rivers, lakes and fountains;
Of rain and hail, and frost and snow,
And all the winds and storms that blow:
Besides an hundred wonders more,
Of which we never heard before.
But now, dear Doctor, not to flatter
There is a most important matter,
A matter which you never touch on,
A matter which our thoughts run much on;
A subject, if we right conjecture,
Which well deserves a long long lecture,
Which all the Ladies would approve,
The natural history of love.
Oh list to our united voice,
Deny us not, dear Doctor ——;
Tell us, how our poor tender hearts
So willingly admit love's darts:
Tell us the marks of love's beginning.
What is it makes a beau so winning,
What makes us think a coxcomb witty,
A dotard wise, a red coat pretty:
Why we believe such horrid lies,
That we are angels from the skies;
Our teeth are pearl, our cheeks are roses;
Our eyes are stars; such charming noses!
Explain our dreams, waking or sleeping;
Explain our laughing, and our weeping;
Explain our hoping or our doubting,
Our blushing, simpering and pouting;
Teach us all the enchanting arts
Of winning, and of keeping hearts:
Teach us, dear Doctor, if you can,
To humble that proud creature *man*;
To turn the wise ones into fools,
The proud and insolent to tools;
To make them all run helter skelter,
Their necks into the marriage halter:
Then leave us to ourselves, and these,
We 'll rule and turn them as we please.
Dear Doctor, if you grant our wishes,
We promise you five hundred kisses;
And rather than th' affairs be blunder'd,
We 'll give you six score to the hundred.

The Petition of Miss Dorothea,
Vice-President of the Spinstré Club.

To
Doctor ——s.—L. L. D. & A. S. S.

S—— b——
Feb. 27, 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MARCH 24, 1813.

In order to provide accommodation for the Cavalry Details expected shortly to arrive from Bengal, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that such of the Barracks at Salatiga as may be required in addition to the Stables already existing, be immediately converted into Stabling.

The Officer commanding the Samarang Division will be pleased to appoint a Committee for the purpose of selecting the unoccupied Barracks required, and resolving upon the alterations necessary, and having approved of the same, he will direct the work to be commenced upon immediately by the Assistant Deputy Barrack-master General, and that estimate be transmitted forthwith for the sanction of Government.

2.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorised to advance the established Passage-money to Lieutenant Stewart, H. M. 78th Regt. who has been permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, MARCH 24, 1813.

Colonel Eales, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having returned from Banca, will resume the Command of the Western Division.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council avails himself of this opportunity, to express his entire approbation and acknowledgement of the conduct and services of Colonel Eales, in the arduous situation which he has held at Palembang and Banca during a period of peculiar difficulty and distress, and his regret that ill health should have rendered it advisable for that Officer to return to Java.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Tuesday, arrived the ship Volunteer from Minto.

PASSENGERS.

Colonel Eales,
Lieutenant Hogg,
—— Pearson,
Mr. G. Perkins.

We are happy to learn that the advices received by this opportunity are highly favorable. The sickness among the troops had considerably abated, and our Correspondent adds that the newly established Post at Rangem, promises to remove the apprehension hitherto entertained that the climate of Banca was certainly fatal. The troops have recovered astonishingly since their removal, and it would appear that no fresh cases of sickness have occurred at the new establishment. That many of those who were removed in an advanced stage of illness may not recover is to be expected; for it seems to be the nature of the Fever at Banca to prove fatal after long continued weakness and frequent returns, not by sudden and violent attacks. But if it should be found that Rangem continues as favorable as it would appear to be at present, there is still reason to expect the full advantages that were to be contemplated in the possession of that valuable Island.

By a Prow arrived at Samarang, intelligence is received of the arrival of the Detachment under the command of Captain Morris, at Pontiana. It appears that they met with strong unfavorable winds, and were sickly during the passage. So much difficulty was experienced that Mr. Hare and Captain Morris, with a party of the Sepoys, left the ship off an Island near Soocadana, and proceeded in Boats, in which, after having been eight days on board, they reached Pontiana on the 24th February.—Our accounts add that they were most hospitably received by the Sultan, who immediately dispatched his Prows to bring up the Troops and Baggage remaining in the Ship.

We have much pleasure in being able to communicate to our readers the following dispatch received by the same opportunity:—

To
C. G. BLAGRAVE, ESQ.
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

Do me the favor to communicate to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Honorable Company's Cruizer under my command, succeeded on the morning of the 4th instant, in cutting out from Sambas Roads, a Junk, the property of Pangeran Annum.

She was seen from the Aurora's masthead the evening before, and every endeavour made to get at her; but that active and enterprising character, Pangeran Annum, having, with 50 of his chosen men, and several Prows, got on board; had, under cover of a dark and rainy night, hove her far in shore, and was so occupied when we came up at day dawn; had unhung her rudder to prevent us getting her out, nor did he leave her, till we had opened our fire from the ship, and our boats, under the first Lieutenant, was close along side.

A strong land wind enabled us to get her out without much difficulty. I am happy to find she was the sole property of the Pangeran Annum, is well known by all the people of Pontiana, and was sent by him last year for the goods, and artificers now on board, so that her loss must be severely felt by him. Independent of her own crew of 100 men, she has on board 400 workmen of different kinds, Carpenters, Masons, &c. &c. whom I have landed at Mompava, has 10 guns mounted, and has a considerable quantity of powder and shot, which our sudden approach prevented the Pangeran from removing.

I have considered it my duty to see her safe into Pontiana Roads, and shall sail again with the land wind to night to resume my station, in hopes of intercepting two more, that are expected by the Pangeran in the course of ten days.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.
D. MACDONALD,
Captain.

H. C. C. AURORA,
PONTIANA ROADS,
Feb. 7, 1813.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Continuation of the 2d Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.

We now resume the reports of the further Trials which took place at the last Sessions, and which the recent influx of Foreign Intelligence had induced us so long to postpone.

THURSDAY, *December* 17, 1812.

A singular and interesting trial came on this day of a Native, who was apprehended in the act of running *Amok*, under the following circumstances.

Kassiem, a Javanese, was brought to the Bar; and the Advocate Fiscal opened the Pleadings, by reading aloud, *the Act of Accusation*, which charged,—that the Prisoner being a free-man, was married to one *Saima*, a Slave-woman belonging to Mrs. Maas, and lived with her in one of the slave-rooms in Mrs. Maas's compound on the Jaccatra-road;—that on the morning of the 4th June last, the Prisoner, during a vehement altercation with his wife, gave her a severe mortal wound on the back with a pike, of which she instantly died. That the deceased's brother *Brahim*, who perceived what was going forward, advanced towards the place to his sister's assistance, in which he was prevented by the Prisoner, who endeavoured to wound him with a pike, but failed in his attempt from the circumstance of the iron grating of a window being between them.—That the Prisoner then appearing quite exasperated, and in a violent rage, forcibly made his way towards Mrs. Maas's dwelling house, and after having outrageously broke several pieces of Furniture which were in it, he posted himself in the passage; where to prevent further mischief, and to force his surrender, he was shot at by the bystanders, and thus immediately apprehended. Upon which facts the Advocate Fiscal concluded, that he the Prisoner did commit the crime of wilful and deliberate murder, in manner and form as above-mentioned against the peace, &c.

The Prisoner pleaded Guilty, but urged in extenuation, that having found out the perfidiousness of his wife, he admonished her on the subject several times; but seeing that his reproofs did not produce any alteration in her behaviour, actuated by feelings of jealousy and vexation, he committed the horrid deed laid to his charge.

A pike being here shewn to the Prisoner, he admitted that it was the same with which he had wounded his deceased wife, and attempted further to strike *Brahim*, and which he afterwards held in his hands when he ran into Mrs. Maas's house.

The Jury being impannelled and sworn in due form, the Advocate Fiscal proceeded to substantiate the charge, on the part of the Prosecution, by adducing the following Evidence.

The 1st Witness, *Mr. Jugler*, Town Surgeon of Batavia, deposed, that being called upon to examine the dead body of the late *Saima*, he found that a mortal wound had been inflicted (apparently with some sharp-edged weapon,) through the right shoulder into the lungs, about three quarters of an inch deep, and that he had no doubt this was the sole and immediate cause of the deceased's death.

The 2d Witness, *Brahim*, a slave belonging to Mrs. Maas, and brother of the deceased, swore, that on the morning of the 4th June last, he was informed by one of his comrades, that his sister and the Prisoner were fighting;—on which he immediately repaired to the room in which they were supposed to be, but observing the door locked, he demanded aloud, *Where his Sister was?* to which the Prisoner answered from within, *She is asleep*. Upon looking into the window, he saw his sister laying stretched on the ground bleeding; he called to her repeatedly, but could not get any answer, only hearing a very faint and low voice which he was not able to make out. He began to upbraid his Bro-

ther-in-law with the cruel act he had been committing, upon which the Prisoner attempted to stab him through the window with his pike; the Witness only escaping by stooping down, immediately hastened to inform his Mistress of what he had seen, but was precipitately followed by the Prisoner, who broke to pieces some lustres that were in the house.

The Witness identified the Pike (there exhibited to him) as having been the same which the Prisoner attempted to strike him with.

The 3d Witness, *Pohta*, a slave of Mrs. Maas, deposed, that on the morning of the 4th January, as she was going into the room which she occupied, he distinctly heard *Saima* calling for help—upon which he desired a boy named *Jeemat* to go and tell *Brahim*, that his sister and her husband were fighting.—The Witness shortly after went into his Mistress's house, and saw the Prisoner *Kassiem* knocking about the lustres.

The 4th Witness, *Alima*, a slave woman of Mrs. Maas, deposed, that one morning while she was playing on the Harp, she heard *Jeemat* tell *Brahim*, that his sister and her husband were fighting. *Brahim* on this having gone out, informed Witness on his return, "that he had seen through the window, his sister lying on the ground in the room which she occupied, bleeding and speechless—that having asked the Prisoner, *What he had been doing?* he answered, *she sleeps*, and that the Prisoner had attempted to thrust a pike at him through the window." That she (the Witness) then ascended the room above that of the Prisoner, and called out to him, *where is my daughter?* To this he answered, *sooda maningal de kramat*, (she is dead, and in the Church-yard.) The Witness then was proceeding to the house of her Mistress, but seeing the Prisoner following her and breaking every thing to pieces, she ran out into the street.

The Prisoner declined cross examining the above Witnesses, and produced no Evidence.

The President charged the Jury in a neat and expressive address, recapitulating with the greatest perspicuity, the material and most prominent parts of the Evidence, and illustrating satisfactorily the Law as it applied to the horrid crime of which the Prisoner stood charged, and on the fact of whose guilt or otherwise, they were bound to deliver their verdict.

The Jury without hesitation pronounced a verdict of "*Guilty.*"

SENTENCE.—Let him be brought to the place where the crime was committed, and there be hanged on the Gallows, by the common Hang-man, until he be dead. (The Prisoner paying the Costs of the Prosecution.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.—Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Banca, the 16th March.—Passengers, Colonel Eales, Lieutenant Pearson, Lieutenant Hogg, Mr. G. Peskins and Mr. Greenwood.

Do. 21.—Brig Jane, J. Cowan, from Samarang, 17th March.

DEPARTURES.

March 20.—Brig Margaret, O'Connell, for Samarang.

Do. 21.—H. C. C. Teignmouth, Captain C. Sealy, for do.

Do. 22.—Arab ship Futty Alsadnad, Jones, for Muscat.

Do. 23.—Do. Phatolcar, Seyd Abdul Rayman, for Samarang.

Same day.—Brig Lady Rollo, J. Pringle, for do.

Do. 24.—Ship Ceres, J. C. Smith, for do.

A Rock in the Straits of Gasper, the true situation of which was determined by the Honorable Company's Ship Discovery, as follows:—

A Brown Coral Rock, of about thirty yards in diameter, with 7 fathoms water close round it, having a rocky bank running to the Eastward about a quarter of a mile, with over falls from 5 to 15 fathoms on it; at low water spring-tide found only 14 feet on the Rock itself, notwithstanding which the sea did not break on it.

From the Rock the S. E. point of Banca (named Entrance Point) bore S. 47. 5 W. Saddle Island bore S. 59. 36 E. Middle or Passage Island, the south point of which, S. 80. 46 E. highest part N. 89. 39 E. and North end N. 59. 36 E. the Hummock on Tanjong Brekat N. 18. 30 W. It lies four miles to the Westward of the small Island which is off the West side of Passage Island and there are 22 fathoms water about one mile East of it.

A Ship entering the straits from the Southward should not stand to the Westward so as to bring Entrance Point to bear North, as there is a sand bank with 3½ fathoms on it at high water; Entrance Point bearing North and Saddle Island E. N. E.

(Signed) D. ROSS,
Comr. of the H. C. Ship Discovery.
February 4, 1813.

DEATHS.

At Palembang on the 5th instant, Captain William McPherson, 1st Regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

Captain Mc's worth has been long known and acknowledged, and his loss will be ever and severely felt by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances—not least by the Officers of the Volunteer Battalion who served with him on this Island. He was expected to have returned to the Head-quarters of the Corps, (the command of which had lately devolved upon him,) by the very conveyance which brought the mournful intelligence of his dissolution, which being so different from the real expectation, gave a shock the more violent and distressing.

Died at Minto, Duke of York's Island, on the 14th Inst. Ensign Lockwood, of Engineers.

At Weltevreden, Captain Smith, Bengal Artillery, and Acting Commissary of Stores.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dick is under consideration.

We are afraid Miss FRIBBLE is too severe and pointed.

Current Value of the Probolingo Credit Paper.

SAMARANG, MARCH 20, 1813.
From 43 to 45 Sp. Dols.

SOURABAYA, MARCH 13, 1813.
37½ Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo Paper.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
March 26, 1813.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Courier, Jan. 16.

On Friday evening last His Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby, after dining at Parell House with the Right Honorable the Governor, embarked with his Staff on board the Honorable Company's Cruizer Mornington, Captain Jeakes, and on Saturday morning early set sail for Madras.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship the Lord Duncan will, it is expected, sail to-morrow morning for England, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Bucephalus, Captain Reynolds.

Captain Herrick, of the Royal Navy, Captain Gregory late Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby, Lieutenant Lewis, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. B. N. I. and Ensign Ambrose, go to England on board the Bucephalus.

Passengers per Lord Duncan.—Major General Backhouse, Major General Lloyd, Mrs. Stevens and Children, Mrs. Clephane and child.—Major Mallett, of his Majesty's 56th Regiment,—Captain Clutterbuck of his Majesty's 65th Regiment,—Lieutenant J. Kendall his Majesty's 56th Regiment, Capt. G. B. Brookes of the 7th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Oldershaw, his wife, and two Children, Lieut. Trash,—Ensign Anthony Morse, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, Thomas Say, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. Lieut. James Lugar, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeons Geo. Howard, and Johnstone,— Conductor Williams,—Mrs. King, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. May and two Children, Miss. Gleader, —Masters William Charles Lugrin, Chas. Dally, Thomas Fraser,—Doctor Meek, —Captain Dawson,—Messrs. J. W. Garstin, Henry Stirling, Samuel Shaw, Richard Christie, and G. C. Page.

REX v. WILLIAM WRAY.

William Vale of the 69th Regt. said, he had known the prisoner for four years, that he remembered being on duty as centinel in the Bazar at Cabo in Goa on the 6th of November last, that at half past four in the morning of that day, the prisoner appeared at his Post, and asked him what o'clock it was, witness told him, and then the prisoner said "Vale, is it you, I am afraid it is a job with me, as I was absent from Tatto last night, and am for guard this morning." Witness told him, he had plenty of time to go on guard, after which prisoner went away, but shortly afterwards returned and said he would not go at all. Witness asked him the reason, and prisoner said he had nothing clean—to which witness answered that he had better go, and that his comrades would lend him clothes—said, that he did not appear intoxicated.—Prisoner then went into the Bazar, leaving the witness at his post—witness heard him ask a Moorman for a drink of water, and heard the Moorman reply "that he had some, but it was not good"—after this, prisoner went further into the Bazar, leaving him, the witness, upon his post—witness said, that before the prisoner left him he said "Vale, if any one inquires for me say you never saw me," to which he the witness replied, "that as the prisoner did not belong to his company, it was no business of his, and he should say nothing about it."—Said that about twenty minutes after the prisoner left him, he heard the report of a musquet, on which he grounded his arms, and ran down the Bazar; that about forty paces from his post, he saw the prisoner to whom he said twice, "what's this, what's this,"—the prisoner said "Vale it is me, I have shot a man"—witness then seized the prisoner and on examining his firelock found every mark, of its having been lately fired.

Prisoner then pointed to a place in the Bazar about five paces from him were the person was, whom he said he had killed—on this witness called for the guard, on which Thomas Grey came up to assist him—Grey said "for God's sake, what is the matter," to which the witness replied "the prisoner says he has shot a man"—and ordered Grey to examine his firelock.

Witness saw the deceased, who was a woman; she was shot in her left Breast, and her clothes were burnt and she was then bleeding fresh; the prisoner was then carried to the main guard.

Joseph Gilder

Saw the prisoner in custody on the 6th of November and said he asked him several times, (on hearing him say he had shot a man,) "what had induced him to do such an act"—the prisoner could only say in answer "that he was going to be confined, which he repeated several times—to which witness replied, "you have now done a pretty act for it indeed."

Witness examined prisoner's cartouch box, and there was one round of ball cartridge missing—he saw the Body of the deceased and has no doubt she was killed by a musquet Ball.

Thomas Grey

Said, he came up to Vale, the first witness, in the morning of the 6th of November, in consequence of Vale's calling out for the guard. He heard the prisoner say he had shot a man, on which witness looked at the prisoner and asked him if he was not ashamed of doing such an act. Prisoner made no reply to him. He examined the prisoner's musquet—found it warm, and having every appearance of being lately discharged. There were some signs of life in the woman when he first came up, but she died in his presence.

Prisoner in his defence said, that as he was going down the Bazar on the day in question he saw a number of Wild Cats, that he made a charge at one with his Bayonet, but as he could not strike it with that, he loaded his piece with ball and fired at it, the consequence of which was the death of the unfortunate woman, an event he little thought of.

The Recorder, after recapitulating the evidence, left it to the Jury to consider, how far the prisoner's present defence, was consistent with his conduct at the time when the three soldiers apprehended him immediately after the shot was fired. To them he said nothing of the cause which he now relied on; nor did he express any regret for what he had done; which the Recorder seemed to think was not the natural conduct of a man, who intending to destroy one of the brute creation, had inadvertently occasioned the death of a fellow creature—He observed, however, that such might be the effect of a momentary stupefaction occasioned by the horror of his situation, and left it to the Jury to say from which it proceeded. He further observed that although there was no evidence whatever, of the prisoner having any individual malice against the deceased, still if the Jury were of opinion, that the prisoner took away the life of the deceased by such a wilful act, as shewed him to be an enemy to all mankind, it was wilful murder in him, although he did not even know the person of the woman he had destroyed.

The Jury found a verdict of *Guilty.*

Sentence of death was immediately passed on him, and the prisoner was executed on Saturday morning at the usual place of execution. We are happy to add, that the conduct of this unfortunate man whilst in Goal after he had been sentenced was marked with great decency and propriety; and during this awful interval, he addressed the following letter to the reverend Gentleman who attended him, on which it is unnecessary to make any observation.

REVEREND SIR,

This I wish to be made known,—I humbly confess and acknowledge the just sentence and judgment of the crime I have committed, and through your good will and assistance, I embrace and ever hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life, through my advocate and Mediator Jesus Christ, Amen. Accept my sincere thanks for your kind attention, likewise Mr. Patten, who has always behaved to me ever since I have been under his charge, with great kindness, this it is my wish to be made known.

WILLIAM WRAY.

To the Reverend M. Wade.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

DREADFUL MURDERS AT BARNES, SURREY.

We have this day to record another of those atrocious outrages against human nature which have recently stained the annals of this country. The Count and Countess D'Antraigues were on Wednesday morning savagely butchered by their own servant, who afterwards eluded the just vengeance of the law by putting an end to his own wretched existence! The Monster who perpetrated this series of foul crimes, was an Italian servant, in the employment of the Count and Countess.

A Coroner's Inquest was on Thursday held before Mr. Jemmett, at the White Hart, on Barnes Terrace, Surrey, on the bodies of the Count and Countess D'Antraigues, and also on that of Lawrence, (surname unknown,) by whom the Count and Countess were barbarously murdered.

Susana Black, a servant in the family of the deceased Count and Countess, stated, that the carriage of the deceased was ordered to the door of their house at Barnes Terrace, at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning; her mistress at that hour prepared to go into the carriage; when her Lady went to the hall, witness followed her, and called to *Lawrence*, who stood outside, to open the coach door; instead of doing so, he walked past his mistress, and the witness immediately after heard the report of a pistol.—Lawrence immediately after ran up stairs, and he saw him coming down again, with a pistol in one hand, and the other hand behind him. The Countess went out at the front door; and when Lawrence returned after the report of the pistol, witness saw him strike the Countess, and again ran up stairs. Presently after she saw the Countess bleeding. Witness was greatly alarmed, and ran in to procure assistance. A few moments after she went to the door again, and saw her mistress lying in the parlour bleeding. She was alive, but speechless, having received a wound in the breast. A Surgeon was sent for, who came immediately, but her mistress died in a few minutes after he came.

Elizabeth Ashton, another servant of the family, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

William Hebditch, coachman to the Count D'Antraigues, said, he was ordered by Lawrence to get the coach ready by eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. Witness was at the door with the coach to his time. Soon after he had pulled up at the door, he saw the Countess coming. Lawrence walked from the coach towards her, and witness heard the pistol go off. At the same time there was some exclamation, which the witness understood to be "*Not killed!*" or words to that effect. Lawrence immediately after went up stairs. The Countess went into the house after the firing of the pistol. The witness soon after saw Lawrence return again, and as he came by his master, witness saw him lift up his hand and strike the Count with a dagger under the left shoulder, and rushed past him to the passage. His mistress at the same time was wounded and bleeding, and he saw her struggle and fall. He turned round to assist her, when the Count came to the door with the blood running out of his coat sleeve. The Countess was taken into the parlour, and the Count returned up stairs to his own chamber. At the moment the Count went up stairs, witness heard the report of another pistol from one of the rooms above stairs. Several people then came to the door, and the witness begged some of them to go up stairs, which they did. After assisting his mistress, they proceeded to the Count's Chamber, and found him sitting on the bed, and Lawrence lying dead on the floor with his brains out. A pistol was lying by him which he had applied to his mouth. The Count was speechless, and died soon after.

Wm. Hitchin, the master of the Sun public house, deposed, that he was coming along the Terrace, and when opposite the Count's house he heard the report of a pistol, and looking into the hall, saw the Count and Countess near the door. Presently after the Count and his Lady returned into the house, and witness was apprehensive that some mischief had been

done by Lawrence. Witness was going into the house, when the Countess came past him and fell down in the hall. At the moment he was standing by her, he saw the Count come out bloody, and instantly return again to the house.—Immediately after witness heard the report of a pistol in one of the rooms up stairs. Witness rushed up stairs, and picket up a dagger. [Here a curious foreign dagger was produced, which had belonged to the Count; the blade was seven inches long, and turned at the point like a gardener's knife; the hilt was curiously wrought in gold and pebble stones.] A number of people came in at the time, and they all went up to the Count's room, where they found the Count sitting on his bed, and Lawrence lying dead on the floor. A pistol was found near him, which had been recently discharged. Lawrence's face was covered with blood. A pistol ball was discovered to have lodged in the stair-case.

Mr. *Ball*, a Surgeon, said, he was sent for to go to the Count D'Autraigues, and when he came there he found the Countess wounded, and lying on the parlour floor—witness assisted her, and having ascertained that the wound, which was under the breast, was mortal, and that she could not servive many minutes, went up stairs to assist Mr. King, another surgeon, who was examining the Count's wound. He found the wound was four inches deep under the left shoulder, given by a sharp instrument, from which a large quantity of blood had issued.—The Count died in about a quarter of an hour after receiving it.

In addition to the above, it was stated by the servants, that Lawrence had been only three months in the Count's service. He was an Italian, and no reason whatever could be assigned for his atrocious conduct. It did not appear that he had quarrelled with his master or mistress, or that he had ever expressed any intention of taking revenge. It was suggested that insanity might have had some influence, but not the least evidence of mental derangement could be obtained.

The Coroner, having read the evidence over, left the Jury to deliberate, and in a few moments they returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder*, committed by the deceased servant, Lawrence, on the Count and Countess, and of *Suicide* with respect to himself, and that he was in his senses when he committed the dreadful crimes.

The bodies exhibited a most dreadful appearance.

Count D'Antraigues was a very eminent political character, formerly a Deputy of the Nobility to the States General, author of many eloquent tracts, and had married the celebrated Singer and Actress of the Royal Academy of Music at Paris, Mad. St. Huberti. The Count was a man of colossal stature and most imposing countenance, only 58 years old, and his lady was aged 52. The Count was a person who has eminently distinguished himself in the troubles which have convulsed Europe for the last two and twenty years. In 1789 he made himself conspicuous, by his activity in favour of the Revolution; but during the tyranny of Robespierre, he emigrated to Germany, and was employed in the service of Russia. At Venice, in 1797, he was arrested by Bernadotte at the order Bonaparte, who pretended to have discovered in his port-folio, all the particulars of the plot upon which the 18th of Fructidor was founded. He made his escape from the Citadel of Milan after he was confined, and was afterwards employed in the diplomatic mission of Russia, at the Court of Dresden. In 1806 he was sent to England with credentials from the Emperor of Russia, who had granted him a pension, and placed great dependance upon his services.

The Count and Countess had resided in their house at Barnes for four or five years, and have left an only son, who, we understand, is at present in this country studying the law.

THE MARRIAGE ACT.

We have been favoured with a note of the case referred to, the other evening, in the House of Commons, on Mr. Wilson's motion to amend the marriage act; and as it is one which is not reported, and which exhibits the operation of the act in a striking point of view, we hasten to give it a place in our paper.

HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES

June 8.

HEWITT AGAINST BRATCHER.

This was an appeal by Thomas Hewitt (styled in the proceedings *Esquire*) from a decree of the Archipiscopal Court of York, rejecting a libel, or plea, given in by Mr. Hewitt, to have his marriage with S. Bratcher, calling herself Hewitt, declared null and void.—Counsel for the husband, Mr. Dallas and Dr. Arnold; for the wife, Dr. Stoddart, and Mr. Stephen.

The libel pleaded the Marriage Act, and alleged that Thomas Hewitt was born the 17th of July, 1764, and was married to S. Bratcher the 16th of October, 1784; "by virtue of a license *surreptitiously* obtained by him, the said Thomas Hewitt, on a *false* suggestion that he was then 21 years of age." It farther alleged that such marriage was had without the consent of the said T. Hewitt's father, who was a publican, then living, but who died in December, 1805. There were exhibited, together with the libel, a copy of the affidavit, in which T. Hewitt was styled a *steward*, and a copy of the entry of marriage, to which the woman had set her *mark*.

The Counsel for the wife contended, that this was not such plea as ought to be admitted to proof. It is discretionary in the Court to admit or exclude a party, as appears from the circumstance, that no person is allowed to institute suit of this nature, without shewing an interest in the event of the suit. Now this man, at the same time that he shews his interest, also shews that he is totally unworthy of any interference of the Court to protect his rights by a declaratory sentence. Let him act at his own peril, on those rights. No rule is more general in civil matters, than that a party asking justice shall come to Court which clean hands; but this man comes into Court loaded with fraud and perjury, and avows those very crimes as the foundation of his suit. The injured woman was no party to the false affidavit, and probably was too ignorant to know any thing of the nature of the fraud.

They farther agreed, that the lapse of nearly 25 years from the marriage, ought, under the circumstances, to part the suit, *non constat;* but that a numerous issue of this marriage may exist: they may have taken a rank in society according to the improved circumstances of their father, who, from a steward, the son of a publican, has become an esquire; some of them may have attained majority, and may have formed, or be about to form, matrimonial and other connections, correspondent to their supposed legitimacy. To distrub such a state of things would be a grievous hardship, not only on the innocent wife and children, but on all their connections. Besides, the delay in bringing the suit is a fraudulent *laches*, on the part of the husband; for it deprives the wife of her best evidence,—that of the husband's father, who, if living, might have acknowledged that he consented to the marriage; and any actual consent would do, with his formal declaration on the affidavit, or presence at the marriage. The Court will presume such actual consent, from the father's taking no steps to testify dissent during his life, that is, for above 21 years after the marriage. Such inference has often been made in support of marriage (which is a thing highly favoured in the law), particularly in the early case of *Selby* against *Selby*, 1771; and also in a recent one *Osbourne* against *Goldham*, 1808. Suppose the father had at first expressed a disapprobation of the marriage before witnesses now living, and afterwards given a full consent, in presence of his son, and of witnesses since dead, the wife would be driven to rely on the answers of her husband, to which, by the practice of this Court, she is entitled; but the case set up by the husband is, that he is not to be believed on his oath.

The husband's Counsel, in reply, contended, that the office of the Court, in giving a declaratory sentence, was not discretionary, but ministerial. It is admitted, that a party shewing an interest may institute a suit of this nature by the general practice of this Court; and it is as general a practice in all the Courts inferior to this, not to exclude the husband on account of fraud. The public has an interest in settling the legal relation of individuals to each other.

With respect to the lateness of instituting the suit, they contended, that no lapse of time could operate as a bar to it. Here is no statute of limitations. A marriage which is null and void at the period of its celebration, can never become valid by the operation of time. To be sure, it may induce the Court to require strict proof of the matters pleaded; but not to reject the plea altogether. The inferences of consent, which the Courts have raised from circumstances, in the cases cited, were grounded on facts in the evidence, and not merely on allegations in the libel.

Some of the Judges spoke in terms of great reprobation, of the conduct of the husband, as set forth in his plea; and intimated, that in other Courts he would hardly be admitted to stand forward on the ground of his own fraud and perjury; but from the peculiar nature of matrimonial causes, and from the general rules of practice in Ecclesiastical Courts, they thought themselves bound to reverse the decree appealed from and admit the libel to proof, which was accordingly done.

FRANCFORT, JULY 4.

Several very interesting letters have lately been published at Milan, written from Petersburgh, during the year 1811 and 12, by the Count Fagnani, Councellor of State, and Chamberlain to H. M. the King of Italy.—"The last of these letters is inserted at full length in the *Courier of Milan*," written within the last few months.—We take the earliest opportunity of laying it before our readers.

"The actual situation of the political relations between the two great Empires of Europe,—" says the Count Fagnani" is still covered by an impenetrable veil, and every conjecture on this subject, must be doubtful.—The rumour of an approaching rupture between France and Russia, altho' certainly not entirely devoid of foundation, still appears to me to be premature.—There is no doubt but that a large force of this last power, and which, some say, (but I think this exaggerated) amounts to 150,000 men, are collected on the Polo-Russian frontiers and form an extended chain of Posts from Kiow to the Baltic.—Government have also ordered Gen. A*****w to distribute a quantity of fire arms, in the provinces adjacent to the frontiers, and I myself met some Artillery proceeding to those places. But all these preparations, are not yet the indications of an approaching war; and my reasons for doubting it, are the bad state of the war department in this country; the public credit and Bank bills continuing to lower, and the impoverished state of the Imperial Treasury; the total want of good Generals to direct the operations in the field; the weak condition of the Army, in consequence of the present situation of the Empire, their want of numbers, and the difficulty of forming a junction with any foreign power; the small advantages resulting from the late war with the Turks and Persians, and lastly the expectation of a war in Finland; all in my opinion strong reasons for wishing a continuance of peace, rather than entering upon a new war.

The Russians have, it is true, laid the whole blame of the misfortunes of the last compaigns upon their Generals, so as to save their own military character; but they have, on the other hand, too much good sense, not to acknowledge the superiority of the Emperor Napoleon's genius.—That consideration alone ought to prevent them from entertaining any idea of hostility; although it is not without considerable uneasiness, that they observe the Poles attempting again to rank themselves as a nation, with a French General as their leader; altho' they are unwilling to embroil themselves with England; altho' their pride is wounded in not being considered as the first power in Europe—and that they earnestly desire to re-establish their military character, tarnished in their last campaigns.—All who possess the slightest understanding, dread the appearance of a war with France, from which they see that nothing but dangers and difficulties can arise.

The people, that is to say, the unenlightened portion of the nation, certainly, are eternally in opposition to the wise measures of the Government; and in spite of the dread that the bare name of our Emperor inspires in them, and the recollections of the still recent misfortunes of the Russian armies, they openly declare their wishes for a change in the state of affairs.—But even that has not the power to bring it about.—The Emperor persists in his peaceable intentions, and the Count Romanzow, who has maturely considered all the circumstances, and whose judgment is admirable, acknowledges the wisdom of the principles persevered in by his Monarch, seconds him with all his strength, and does every thing in his power to smother, even in the birth, the seeds of a revolution which threatens the existence of the present political state of the Empire.—In my opinion, whilst this Minister holds the helm, every attempt on the part of the war faction will prove abortive.

Those who are pointed out as the leaders of the party inimical to the existing system, are for the most part, men of very slender abilities.—I cannot, however, mention one, even amongst the discontented or the war faction, who wish to wage war against our sovereign. If we except a few young officers, who think only of their individual advancement, there perhaps is not, in the whole empire of Russia, one person who would with pleasure see a war undertaken, that holds forth so few favourable chances, in comparison with the eminent disasters which the country has to dread.

The advocates for war, altho' in reality dismayed at the idea of a rupture with France, seek to deceive themselves, with regard to the dangers which are apparent. They maintain that it is extremely difficulty to carry war into the interior of Russia; and that that consideration will prevent so hazardous a project being adopted. The Russians imagine that they and their country have nothing to fear, if they confine themselves to the operations of a defensive war, and this security in which they are lulled, may cost them dear; for in the fatal moment in which they discover the mistaken grounds on which it is build, fear will palsy their senses, and it will then be but a sorry contest that they can sustain against a danger, they had not even foreseen.

I was conversing one day with a Russian on this subject, and I was endeavouring to convince him, that a new war would have the same conclusion as the preceding ones. "I allow," answered he " that your sovereign may gain a victory over our troops, but what will be the advantage? It will cost the conqueror as much blood as the conquered, for our soldiers will fight whilst they have a spark of life remaining in them. The army of the enemy, weakened by her victories, will gain no advantages, as then we will oppose to him natural obstacles of every description. If we are obliged to retire, we lay waste and turn into a desert the country we are obliged to leave, particularly if the inhabitants are not devoted to our interests. The enemy will advance, but will find no supplies. Our Cossacks and Tartars can lay waste 50 miles in circumference, in the space of 8 days, and will not leave behind them a vestige of cultivation or of dwellings. In the interim, the season for campaigning, which is always of so short a continuance in our country, will be closed; the roads, from the heavy rains will be changed into swamps, &c. &c.

It is by similar sophism that the Russian wishes to persuade and deceive himself, convinced that such phenomena will prevent the invasion of his country.

It is useless to observe that such arguments cannot bear examination, as one half of these obstacles are but imaginary, and those which actually exist are easily remedied. The difficulty of providing for a large army in a desolated or barren country, is without doubt great, but far from impassible, and if the Russians are of a different opinion on this point, it is that they have as yet had no experience in the art of subsisting armies, not even in most common occasions, as was proved the last war.

Many are of opinion that if General Benningsen had come off conqueror at the battle of Friedland, he would have reaped no other advantage, but of having maintained the glory of the Russian arms, but that his army would not have suffered less from want of subsistence. The Russians have no idea that a well organized commissariat, of active, vigilant, clever men, can produce abundance in the centre of a desert.—Upon the whole, the last war ought to have taught them a lesson on that subject; for they have seen the allied armies pass the winter on the banks of the *Vistula*, and wanting nothing in a country devoid of every means of subsistence.

Another instance ought to prove to them that the foundation on which their hopes are build, namely, the intemperance of the climate, is falacious. At the very time of which we have been speaking, the army were often exposed to a cold of 25 degrees, notwithstanding which the soldiers, altho' not cautioned on that point, did not suffer from any diseases; and on the breaking up of the winter, were in as high health, as if they had passed that season in their own country. Thus in supplying them with the skins of hairy animals, and by employing other means in use in that climate, they would be in a condition to bear a much greater degree of cold.

I think it needless to enlarge on such groundless arguments, I have only wished to shew that in Russia, even the warmest opposers of the present system, and the advocates for war, build their hopes, neither on their military strength, nor on the persevering valour of their Generals, but they confide solely in the obstacles, that a barren country and intemperate climate can oppose to the enemy.

My conclusion is, that the Russians do not for a moment entertain the intention of breaking with us, and I am persuaded, that if they were sufficiently headstrong to attack us, the ordinary result would follow.

☞ *See Supplement.*

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1813.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

APRIL 11, 1812.

BRISTOL ELECTION.—Exhaustless is "fountain of hum-bug!" A corrupt [illegible] press spreads falsehood as the clouds do showers; and it is not much matter, whether it be corrupted by money or by Party views, which, indeed, is, in the end, money.—Seldom has there appeared a more direct attempt at deception than has been made, in some of the London prints, respecting the reception of Sir Samuel Romilly at Bristol, where he had offered himself as a candidate at the next election.—An account of this reception and of the dinner which took place in consequence of it, on Thursday the 2d instant, was published in the Morning Chronicle of the 7th, and, upon that account I shall now make some remarks, just premising here, that he was introduced to the city by a Mr. Alderman Noble, who lives in London, and that it had been, for some time, stated in the public prints, that the Right Hon. George Tierney, was to accompany Sir Samuel Romilly down, and was to be at the dinner. I must further observe, that Dr. Tierney (he was made a Doctor at Oxford at the installation of Lord Grenville, whether of Divinity or Law I do not know) did not go down, in which he acted a very prudent part, as will be seen in the sequel.—Now, then, I come to the account of this flattering reception, given in the Morning Chronicle, which account begins thus:—"In consequence of the invitation given by the friends of Sir Samuel Romilly to him, to dine with them at the Assembly Rooms, in Prince's street, in this city, on Thursday last, he arrived here about two o'clock that day.—Upon Sir Samuel Romilly's arriving within a mile of the city, he was met by an immense concourse of the populace, with colours of the different trade societies, who insisted on drawing his carriage to the Bush. When he had reached the Bush, *he addressed the populace from the windows: expressing his gratitude for the reception he had met with, and exhorting them to observe harmony and peace.—After the company began to disperse*, Sir S. Romilly, attended by some of his friends, walked to the Assembly Rooms in Prince's-street, followed by a great number of the citizens; 241 sat down to dinner; M. Castle, Esq. was called to the Chair."—This, I take upon me to say, is a false account; and wilfully so on the part of the person who drew it up. For, the belief intended to be produced, is, that Sir Samuel Romilly addressed the people and was heard; that, as soon as he had done speaking, the people had began to disperse; and that there was no other speaking to the people upon this occasion, nor any interruption of any sort to the proceedings. Reader, is not this the fair meaning of the account thus far? Well, then, I assure you, that any thing more false never appeared even in a London newspaper.—I will relate to you what passed, and then you will be the better able to judge of the sincerity of the man who published this account.—Sir Samuel Romilly, when he came to the Bush Inn, went up into a front room, which has a bow window, at which window he appeared, and was introduced to the people by Alderman Noble. That he attempted to address the people is certain, and it is certain that he continued the attempt for about a quarter of an hour; but, it is no less certain, that not one word of what he said was heard by any one except those persons who were in the room with him. The moment he made the motions of speaking, his voice was drowned in cries of, "No Noble! no Six and eight pence! no Tierney! no Placeman! no Pensioner! no Humbug! no Bloody Bridge! no War! less Taxes!" The people, who did not know Dr. Tierney personally, thought he was present; and the cry of, no Bloody Bridge, was an allusion to the shooting of some Bristol people once, on a Bridge, by the military, under the orders of some one, who was present with Sir Samuel Romilly.—Now, I appeal to the reader, whether the account in the Morning Chronicle be not scandalously false. What notion can its readers have of the real facts relating to Sir Samuel Romilly's reception at Bristol? The account is a cheat; it is intended to deceive the public; it is one of those thousands of frauds which are played off upon the people of this country every month in the year.—But, still this is the smallest part of the demerit of this account. Who, upon reading it, would not conclude, that, when Sir Samuel Romilly's Address to the people was finished, they dispersed, and he and his party went to dinner; who would not, I say, imagine that this dispersion took place as soon as Sir Samuel Romilly's speech was finished; or, at least who would imagine that any body else addressed the people? Now then, reader, judge of the falsehood of this account when I have told you the truth.—Sir Samuel Romilly, finding it impossible to obtain a hearing, drew back from the window, whereupon another of the Candidates, Mr. Hunt, mounted upon a table, or something about the same height, in the midst of the crowd, addressed the people for about an hour and a half, with a profound attention on their part and a silence never once interrupted but by shouts of applause.—Reader, was not this an incident worthy of notice in the account published in the Morning Chronicle? Was this a matter to be passed over in silence? Yes, for in the course of his address, Mr. Hunt went into an exposure of the conduct of the Whigs; he gave the history of their seats while in power; he dwelt upon the manner in which they had cheated the people; he shewed how they had pocketed the public money; he pointed out some of their particular sinecures and pensions; in short, he stripped the cloak from them, and exhibited them in their native deformity. No wonder, reader, that the friends of Sir Samuel Romilly and Dr. Tierney passed this part of the history of the day over in silence.—While Mr. Hunt was engaged in this exposure, the window of the room where Sir Samuel Romilly and his friends were was suddenly shut down. Let the reader judge of their mortification, when he is told, that the people compelled them to lift the window up again, and to endure the torture of hearing the truth! This scene continued, as I said before, for about an hour and a half, the crowd being immense, and growing greater and greater all the while, notwithstanding it rained incessantly. It was after this; It was after Mr. Hunt had been speaking all this while to attentive and applauding thousands; it was after these thousands had been removed by the conducting of him to his inn; it was after all this that Sir Samuel Romilly and his party went to dinner, having first been cheered by beholding the card with his name in it pulled out of hundreds of hats, by the weavers themselves and torn to pieces.—This is the real history of the transaction. We are told, in this account, that Sir Samuel Romilly and his friends went from the Bush to the Assembly Rooms after the crowd began to disperse. An odd expression. The crowd would disperse, of course, when the speaking was over. This narrator knew the truth; he, you clearly see, had all the story in his head, but it suited him to suppress that part of it which related to the time of the crowd's dispersing, and the cause of their not dispersing sooner.—What I have here related, I, of course, have received from others; but, it has reached me through more than one or two channels; and though my account may err as to slight circumstances, my belief is, that it is substantially correct, and that, so far from exaggeration, it is, as to every fact unfavourable to the Whigs, much within the bounds which truth prescribes.—What then, is the reader to think of a print that could publish such an account as that which I have quoted above? What is he to think of a print capable of uttering falsehoods like these? In the history of the events of this day the most important of them all are wholly sunk out of sight; and the reader of the account is made to believe, upon the whole, that which is precisely the opposite of the truth.—What passed at the dinner is hardly worth notice. The applause received from a man's own professed partisans is of little consequence. It is, however, curious to remark, that the health of Mr. Doctor Tierney was given next after that of Sir Samuel Romilly himself. This alone was enough to characterize the meeting. The toasting of a professed place hunter could give no other idea than that of an assemblage of place-hunters; a miserable crew, eager to get a mouthful of the taxes. The Doctor was prudent in not attending, and in sending a letter to supply his place. He would have found rather warmer work at Bristol than he found in the Borough. It would have been realizing almost literally, the old saying, "out of the frying pan into the fire." Dr. Tierney is said to have written a letter, "which "was highly expressive [what does that "mean?] of his regret at being under the "influence at that moment of such parti- "cular engagements as detained him in "London, and was replete with assur- "ances of his high regard and esteem for "his worthy friend Sir Samuel Romilly." This is, to be sure, most despicable nonsense; but, can it be true, that Sir Samuel Romilly stands in need of a recommendation from Mr. Tierney? From the man, who, in consequence of his having abandoned the principles on which he was elected, was ousted from the Borough of Southwark with every mark of indignation. Can Sir Samuel Romilly stand in need of the recommendation of the man, who was amongst the foremost to defend the conduct of Perceval and Castlereagh, and to oppose the motion of Mr. Maddock upon the subject of the seat of Quintin Dick? These are, in faith, goodly auspices under which to make his first appearance amongst those whom he wished to represent.—Mr. *Alderman Noble's* name was not, it seems, mentioned at the dinner, though he was the person, as I understand, who introduced Sir Samuel Romilly.—The two *Members of Bristol* were toasted; and why not? Messrs. *Baillie* and *Bragge Bathurst* are just as good as Dr. Tierney. This further marks the character of the meeting. These friends of Sir Samuel Romilly are, it seems, very willing to join with any body against the friends of Freedom. "*Lord Grenville*, the chosen advocate of national conciliation," was another toast. What did they mean by "national conciliation;" and if they alluded to the Catholic claims, how could they call him the "chosen advocate" of them? Who have chosen him? They would have been more consistent and more honest, if they had toasted him as the advocate of the sedition Bills" and "Double Sinecures," These place-hunters would not have toasted Lord Grenville if they had been within the hearing of the suffering thousands, whose labour is taxed to pay the enormous sinecures of his family. Snug within the walls of their dining room, they dared to utter these insults upon the people, for which, I trust, they will have cause to repent before the close of the next poll that will be taken at Bristol.—At this dinner I am much surprised to see *Dr. Parr* make his appearance. I should have thought, that he had enough of elections after that memorable instance of his wisdom and gratitude, his letter to *Sir Francis Burdett*, at the time of the last Middlesex Election but one. However, it must be confessed, that, after the recommendation of Mr. Tierney, Sir Samuel Romilly had not much to dread from that of Dr. Parr, or any body else.—To conclude, Sir Samuel Romilly, as well from the company that he was in, as from the whole tenor of his speech at the dinner (which speech I will notice more fully hereafter,) appears to have made up his mind to go through with the Whigs. He seems to have formed a settled design not to deviate from the old beaten track of that party; and, of course, the people of Bristol, if they were to elect him, would have no more to expect from him than from any of the members that they have heretofore chosen. Not a word was uttered at this dinner about parliamentary reform. That touchstone of political principle was completely blinked; and, if the report be correct, Sir Samuel Romilly told the company, that he was not only willing to take place again; but, that he should be better able to serve them in place than out of place; thereby avowing, it seems to me, the corrupt principle of ministerial influence. —I shall return to this subject, which appears to be growing into importance. Bristol is the third city in England in point of population; and, with right notions the people may do much at the next election.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

The Brighton coach was robbed on Wednesday last of Bank notes to the amount of 4000*l*. in the following manner: —The notes were sent in a locked box from the house of Weston, Pinhorn and Co. in the Borough, to the Union Bank, at Brighton. The box was deposited beneath the seat of the coach. On the arrival of the coach at Brighton, in the evening, the Clerk of the banker at Brighton proceeded, according to custom, to unlock the seat, when he found it had been broke open, and robbed of the box. The coachman, on being applied to, said that six persons were booked for inside passengers at the office in London; that at the time of the coach starring, only two, a Gentleman and a lady dressed in the first style of fashion, who seemed to be man and wife, entered the coach. Two gentlemen were taken up on the road, and the others never appeared at all. On the coach reaching Sutton, the lady was suddenly taken ill, and remained behind at the inn; that at this time a passenger from the top of the coach got inside, that on his arrival at Ryegate, the two gentlemen inside, pretending that the friend they were going to see at Brighton, had returned to London, left the coach. The coachman thus lost all his four inside passengers, by whom it is clear the robbery was committed between London and Sutton, which place is only eleven miles distant.

Exeter, *Feb.* 5.—A most extraordinary circumstance occurred in this city on Monday night last, which has excited the greatest wonder, admiration, and interest of the inhabitants. About nine o'clock, as the carriage of J. Williams, Banker, of this city, was going to Golleton Crescent to the Theatre, just as it passed the Friers in the middle of the public road, the off horse sunk into the earth, and in an instant disappeared; the alarm the coachman was in we cannot describe, who, trembling for what was to follow, leaped from the coach box, called for assistance, and immediately cut the traces, when several persons assembled, and discovered that the animal had fallen into a deep and tremendous old well, of about ninety feet, which some years since had been arched over in a most careless manner, with only a single brick, thinly covered with earth, and totally neglected since it became a public road. The late wet weather has so penetrated the brickwork as to cause it, with the shaking of the carriage, to give away in a moment. Having obtained a light, it was perceived the horse had struck about 20 feet down, and with great difficulty was drawn up alive to the mouth of the well, when unfortunately the rope broke, and the poor creature was with dreadful velocity dashed down to the bottom, to rise no more alive, as it was pulled up dead four hours after. The instant before Mr. Williams's horse met the accident, Colonel Burn's carriage drove over the same place, with the postilion on the horse, both which must have inevitably perished, had the ground then given way.

The Provisional Commissioners of the Government of the Duchy of Lithuania, to the Clergy of the Diocese of Wilna.

The principles of the religion of the Lithuanian people are well known. They have been well inculcated by a wise and enlightened Clergy.

The Provisional Government cannot better announce to the people the benignity of the Great Napoleon, who has been led by Providence into Lithuania, nor choose a better channel to make them acquainted with the amelioration of their lot than by confiding this great interest to the Clergy.

We therefore, order the people to assemble for the purpose of returning thanks to God, who has been graciously pleased to send us this Saviour of Poland; and to pray, that he will further the successes of his arms.

The Clergy will afterwards endeavour to cherish proper sentiments in the people, so that, supported by their religion, they may continue their agricultural labours.

The peasantry must not be remiss in the performance of their duty. Their safely and happiness depend thereon.

They may discover in the abundant harvest before them, the evident assistance afforded by Providence to Napoleon the Great.

Let them peaceably gather in their crops, as in ordinary times. Circumstances even require an increase of zeal; and it cannot be doubted, that with the feelings by which they appear to be now actuated, they will be eager to shew the utmost.

Done the 7th of July, 1812.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenvliet.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, [illegible] 1812.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

April 11, 1812.

BRISTOL ELECTION.—[illegible] the fountain of [illegible]. A corrupt [illegible] press spreads [illegible] do, however, and it is not much [illegible] whether he be corrupted by money [illegible] Party views, which, indeed, is [illegible] end, money.—[illegible] a more direct [illegible] than that has been made, in some of the London prints, respecting the [illegible] of Sir Samuel Romilly at Bristol, where he offered himself as a candidate at the next election.—An account of the [illegible] and of the dinner which took [illegible] in consequence of it, on Thursday [illegible] instant, was published in the Morning Chronicle of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

So we [illegible] the reader as to the [illegible] Sir Samuel Romilly and his friends [illegible] the window of the room where Sir Samuel Romilly and his friends were sitting [illegible] Mr. Hunt was engaged in [illegible] This scene continued [illegible] for about an hour [illegible]

[illegible]

The Brighton coach was robbed last week. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] office in London; that at the time of the coach starting, only a Gentleman and a lady dressed in the height of fashion, who seemed to be man and wife, entered the coach. The gentleman [illegible] on the road, and the notes never appeared at all. On the coach reaching [illegible] the lady was suddenly taken ill, and remained behind at [illegible] that at this time a passenger from the top of the coach [illegible] on his arrival at Ryegate the said gentleman finding [illegible] that they were going to [illegible] to London. [illegible] the robbery was committed [illegible] London and [illegible] which place is [illegible] eleven miles distant.

Exeter, Feb. 8.—A most extraordinary circumstance occurred in this city on Sunday night last, which has excited the greatest wonder, admiration, and interest of the inhabitants. About nine o'clock, [illegible] carriage of [illegible] Williams, [illegible] with a single [illegible] Crossing to the Theatre, just as it passed the Fives in the middle of the public road, the earth sunk into the earth, and in an instant disappeared; [illegible]

[illegible]

The Provisional Government of the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible]

The [illegible] by the religion of the [illegible] people will [illegible] and [illegible] Glory.

The Provisional Government cannot better announce to the people the [illegible] of the Great Napoleon, who has been led by Providence into [illegible] nor choose a better channel to make them acquainted with the [illegible] of their Emperor, by [illegible] this great interest to the Clergy.

[illegible] order the people to assemble for the purpose of offering thanks to God, who has been graciously pleased to send us [illegible] to [illegible] that he will further the success of his arms.

The Clergy will [illegible] to the [illegible] people [illegible] the [illegible] their religion [illegible] their agricultural labours.

The peasantry must not be remiss in the performance of their duty. Their safety and happiness depend thereon.

They may discover in the abundant harvest before them, the evident assistance afforded by Providence to Napoleon the Great.

Let them peaceably gather in their crops, as in ordinary times. [illegible] it cannot be doubted that with the [illegible] by which they [illegible] to show the [illegible]

Done the 21st of July, 1812.

[illegible]